



ELECTIONS LEGISLATIVES

Scrutin du 12 mars 1978
2^e Circonscription du Calvados

Pierre BIGNON

candidat sans étiquette

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Il y a en France, selon les statistiques des assurances, un cambriolage toutes les minutes. Nous apprenons journellement qu'une agression, un meurtre, un enlèvement a eu lieu. Je ne parle pas de petits vols DONT CHACUN de nous a été victime.

Il n'existe aujourd'hui aucune dissuasion efficace pour freiner cette tendance.

Les partis politiques ne proposent aucune solution pour votre sécurité.

Nous avons vu récemment, lors de l'affaire EMPAIN, que rien ne peut mettre en échec l'action criminelle des ravisseurs. Toutes les forces de Police étaient pourtant déployées.

Je prends le cas des agressions de personnes âgées : des groupes spécialisés dans ce genre d'attaque, font un trajet de près de 300 km pour venir commettre leur méfait et repartent aussitôt. Comment retrouver le coupable à coup sûr ?

Pour cela, j'ai préconisé l'idée d'un satellite géostationnaire de surveillance, qui transmettrait des photographies de jour comme de nuit, permettant ainsi de suivre tous les mouvements à la surface du territoire.

Qui oserait s'attaquer à une personne âgée, sachant que sa fuite va être suivie point par point et qu'il sera arrêté rapidement ?

Je suis persuadé qu'un tel procédé doit avoir un effet dissuasif.

Pour le respect de la liberté individuelle, ce système ne pourrait être utilisé qu'en cas de crimes ou de délits graves.

Au nom de quelle liberté peut-on refuser un tel système ? Sûrement pas LA LIBERTE DE SE FAIRE ASSASSINER.

Aucune mesure de sécurité ne peut être critiquée, lorsque des gens meurent ou sont martyrisés, ou lésés de leurs biens.

Au premier tour de scrutin, le 12 mars, vous qui habitez la campagne dans des lieux isolés, si votre sécurité ne vous semble pas suffisamment garantie, faites connaître votre volonté en portant vos suffrages sur ma candidature.

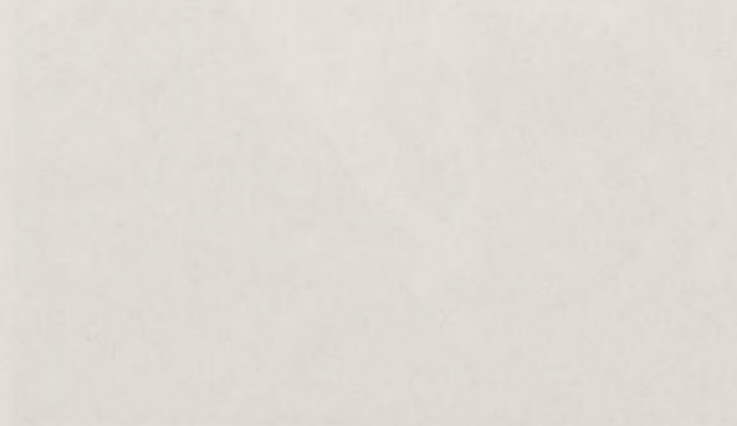
Croyez en ma sincérité.

Pierre BIGNON.

ELICITING LEGISLATION

in the 13th 1978
Legislation in the 13th 1978

PIERRE BIGNON General



1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the legislative process in France. It begins with a brief history of the French legislative system, from the Revolution to the present. It then discusses the various stages of the legislative process, from the proposal of a bill to its final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.

10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the legislative process in France. It begins with a discussion of the proposal of a bill, and then examines the various stages of the process, from the first reading to the final adoption or rejection. The author also examines the role of the various actors in the process, including the government, the parliament, and the judiciary.